

The Horse.

A SINGULAR RULING.

One of our State exchanges, we forgot which, recently contained the following:

"The horse 'Beppo,' owned by More Bros., of Reading, was protested last fall at the county fair as not being a thoroughbred or registered Norman, in consequence of which his case had to go before the board of directors at their annual session. In the proceedings of the board at their session last week, we find the following action was taken:

"In the matter of protest of premiums awarded to the get of the draft horse 'Beppo,' on motion of the Philadelphians, it was voted that 'Beppo' in the American Stud Book of the sire be considered a full requirement of our rule as to register y or pedigree in draft classes."

The horse referred to was probably of Percheron, not Norman blood, and the Stud Book the American Percheron. But what kind of a ruling is it which decides a half-blood animal as meeting the requirements of a rule calling for a registered or thoroughbred? Should a society be less careful with draft horses than with thoroughbreds, or with cattle?

Horses on the Farm.

Prof. A. J. Cook, in the *Philadelphia Press*, gives his opinion on the subject of raising horses for use on the farm.

Among the excellent practical addresses given the present winter before the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute is one by Mr. Drew, of Baraboo, on "The Horse," which so accords with my view that I wish to comment on it. Could I have heard Mr. Drew a few years ago it would have been money in my pocket.

Mr. Drew shows that the first cost of raising a grade Percheron or Shire horse is not so much as in raising Hanoverians or other trotting breeds. He gives facts to show that to grow one of the former costs no more than to grow one of the latter, and no more than to grow a good cow or steer to the same age. He then shows by actual statistics that while there is a ready sale for the high grade draught horses at four and five years of age at \$200 to \$250, there is little demand for the roadsters at half the money. He made the startling assertion that while to-day, in his county—Sauk—he knew of no large horses for sale, they had all gone at large figures, yet he would agree to furnish three carloads of small—1,000 pound horses in less than three days.

Mr. Drew emphasized the importance of exercise for breeding mares. He thought regular work on the farm, with gentle treatment, better for the mares than quiet. He also urged that the mares during gestation and lactation be fed no corn, but liberally with bran and oats. The young colts should also be similarly fed and exercised.

When I commenced farming I had some good mares—roadsters—which weighed 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. As one of the best studs of Hammonians in the United States was near, I commenced to breed this class of animals. I now have several colts, ranging from a few months to six years of age; handsome, gay, fine travelers, and very pleasant to handle. But though costing simply in prospect \$35 each, I doubt if I could get more than \$150 for any of them. Of course they may, some of them, be very speedy, but how will I find it out? The probability is that all are simply good roadsters. I believe if I had commenced with Percherons I should have been several hundreds of dollars better off to-day. I have commenced now to breed the heavy horses and am sure that Mr. Drew is giving just the right advice. I keep four horses to do my farm work, all mares. I aim to have two foal early in the spring and the other late in the fall. The former do the hard fall work, the latter the heavy work of spring. By care I find this colt raising in no wise interferes with the work. I also find that the fall colt often nearly catches up with the one of the previous spring. The colt with its mother runs during winter in a large box stall, and soon learns to eat heartily of ensilage, bran and oats, which are given very liberally to its dam. In the spring it is weaned and turned out to good pasture, and it just more than grows.

Will Ensilage From Corn Fodder Cause Mares to Abort?

Ensilage is valuable for feeding to neat stock of all kinds, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether it is suitable for feeding to mares while carrying their foals or not. Some who have experimented with ensilage have reported that it caused the death of some of their animals. This result may have been due to some poisonous substance which found its way to the ensilage pit. In some cornfields a large number of blighted ears will be found, which have the appearance of smut. These are undoubtedly injurious to all kinds of stock, and might prove fatal to horses if eaten in the ensilage. It is believed by some that dry corn fodder will produce abortion if fed as a constant diet. Several cases of this kind have recently occurred in the west. It is hardly safe to experiment much with ensilage, especially upon mares whose produce is likely to prove valuable. There is probably no better diet for a brood mare than well-cured timothy hay, sound oats and sweet wheat bran. The proportion of the latter that can be used to advantage varies with different animals, and depends considerably whether the hay was early or late cut. One object in feeding bran is to keep the bowel moderately loose. Late cut hay has a constipating tendency, hence a larger quantity of bran can be used profitably with such that cut early, which has a tendency to relax the bowels. Mare carrying foals should have daily exercise. They can be driven and worked moderately by a careful person without danger of injury, but no one should be permitted to ride upon their backs. Many cases of abortion are caused by turning the mare too short, as in entering a narrow stall placed at right angles to the walls with but little space in the rear. There is more danger of injury from turning short when out of the shafts than when hitched to a sleigh or buggy.—*American Cultivator*.

And now science fills the decayed teeth of horses, and saves them from much suffering. Dentistry will be a necessity to the future veterinarian.

Horse Gossip.

MR. WALTER HIGGINS, of Jackson, has sold to Dr. W. A. Gibson, same place, the three-year-old filly Reta, by Tecumseh, dam by Happy Medium. Price, \$300.

D. E. HINCKLEY, of Ossawa, has purchased of A. C. Shepard, Saginaw City, the bay trotting gelding Gardner, which has won local fame as a fast and reliable horse.

W. M. GOODRICH, of Ionia, has sold to James J. Baird, Lansing, the chestnut mare Lady Star, by Masterpiece 505, dam by the Goodrich Horse; also filly Nellie G., by Montgomery 3312, dam Lady Star as above. Price for the two, \$500.

THE English thoroughbred stallion Swillington has been purchased for importation by James Sargent, of Natchez, Miss. Swillington is five years old, and was sired by Hermit, the most popular of English sires, and his dam was Stockwater by Stockwell.

Mr. WALTER HIGGINS, of Jackson, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Blackburn to prohibit all kinds of betting in Washington, outside of the race-track. The Senator seems to want a monopoly in betting. How could the law declare the same thing a crime on one side of a fence and legal on the other? It would be both unjust and absurd.

S. A. FREEMAN—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

J. GROVE—Feeding cows salt makes a great difference about churning.

C. GROVE—Feeding a cow a teaspoonful copperas once a week will bring the butter opposed to coloring because it is deception.

H. N. BLAKESLEE—All depends on the care given the cows.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?" Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. BLAKESLEE—Depends on the season. Social development of our children.

Mrs. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

C. GROVE—It is easy for some people to be sociable, while with others it is very difficult.

Adjourned till Saturday, January 28.

JAY SESSIONS. Secretary.

Silo and Ensilage.

The West Michigan Farmers' Club met at the farm of Hon. M. L. Sweet on the 24th ult., to inspect his silo. What the members present saw, and what they thought about it, is thus reported by the Grand Rapids *Eagle*:

The silo is a building with eight feet of stone wall about six feet under ground, with a wooden structure thereon of about ten foot posts, divided into two silos of 16x16 inside measurement, built of eight inch studding board up outside with flooring, and inside with grooved and matched two-inch plank; with an opening covered by a door in each gable and doors in each silo, extending from the eaves to the silo; these doors made in sections so as to open as the ensilage is removed from the top. These doors open into a shed convenient for carrying the ensilage in baskets to the calves and cows. The ensilage is made of green sweet corn cut into half-inch lengths, carried by an elevator or carrier in the gable-end doors and trodden down firmly. After the building was filled each room was covered by plank and weighted with stone sufficient to press upon the ensilage and keep out the air so far as possible. There was one silo filled and the other had perhaps four feet in it from which the daily rations were taken from the whole surface. By forcing the hand into the mass four inches it was found to be warm.

Mr. Frank Sweet kindly answered all the questions propounded to him and produced milk to show that there was no taint in that from the feed, which has a very slightly acid smell. He also caused hay to be given his milch cows and immediately following that a ration of ensilage to show with what avidity they would take the ensilage. They would leave the thin hay for the green food and each animal would look anxious for its turn to be fed.

A silo 16x16x22 when filled and weighted would settle probably four feet—perhaps more—if four feet, Mr. Sweet would have in one of his silos 19,000 cubic feet. The estimate varies from forty to fifty pounds to the cubic foot, owing probably to what proportion of the silo you extract your cubic foot for weighing. This would give him 760,000 pounds in each silo.

The expense of the silo was \$500, complete. This would carry out the idea that the cheapest storage, ton for ton, is a silo.

In the discussion which followed on the return of the club to headquarters, Secretary Feller said:

"In this country all kinds of fodder material have been experimented with, and all kinds of silos built, with more or less weighting, until the building and filling has largely ceased to be experimental, and the success which has attended each trial is really phenomenal. It is very rare that a failure is reported, and it is rare that after an experimental silo is built an additional one is not constructed; the only reason of the owner is for more.

Cornelius Grove, on taking the chair, said we shouldn't consider any question great for us to discuss, we have the brain for great questions. Must have steady application to be benefited by such an organization. Grangers, by not discussing politics, were put into a bag and the bag tied up. We should have courage to argue all questions.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to Jay Sessions, our late president, a vote of thanks for his able and impartial manner in presiding over this society.

"Brain versus muscle on the farm," by C. F. Gillman, came next, but as he was absent the discussion was opened by Jay Sessions: Both are alike necessary, he said, but the brain power is too often depreciated on the farm. A well developed brain is as necessary to success on the farm as in any other occupation. The farmer has to deal with nature, therefore he must understand the sciences. If farmers understand botany they never would fall into the erroneous notion that wheat turns to chess. So to be good stock breeders they must understand the laws which govern life and development.

H. Winans—I can prove that wheat turns to chess, and propose to do so beyond a doubt within a year. Don't put brain enough into farming. New fangled machinery is a nuisance.

M. GROVE—Farmers need to know the law of mechanics.

C. GROVE—The brain and muscle must work together; our own experiments are valuable and necessary in order to arrive at correct conclusions.

Question box: "Should butter be colored?"

F. Abbott—Good to sell, but don't care to eat it.

Now science fills the decayed teeth of horses, and saves them from much suffering. Dentistry will be a necessity to the future veterinarian.

Jay Sessions—If coloring is not detrimental to health and improves sale should be colored.

M. GROVE—Opposed to all adulteration.

H. Winans—Opposed to fraud in any form.

Mrs. A. Freeman—A good way to color is to grate up carrots and put into the butter.

M. GROVE—Can see no harm in it.

"What is the matter with cream when it won't make butter?"

S. A. Brooks—Feeding cows salt makes a great difference about churning.

C. GROVE—Feeding a cow a teaspoonful copperas once a week will bring the butter opposed to coloring because it is deception.

H. N. Blakeslee—All depends on the care given the cows.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child hears nothing but coarseness at home, will be so in society.

Jane Gillepie—If every parent would give children proper training at home they will appear properly in society.

Jay Sessions—Don't believe much in fine, formal rules of etiquette, but want children to have well developed minds and appear natural and easy. Want such a social development as will build up good society about us.

"How deep should corn be cultivated?"

Jay Sessions—Favor thorough shallow cultivation with spring tooth harrow.

H. N. Blakeslee—Depends on the season.

S. A. Freeman—As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If we wish children to be polite, parents must set the example. If a child

MICHIGAN FARMER

— AND —

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS

— SUCCESSORS TO —

JOHNSON & GIBBONS. Publishers

Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St.,

DETROIT, MICH.

Eastern Office: 21 Park Row, New York,

P. B. BROMFIELD, M'GR.

* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or by purchasing a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers wishing the address of the FARMER changed must give us the name of the Post-office to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have it sent to. In writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from — Postoffice to — Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1888.

This paper is entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 60,154 bu., against 43,596 bu. the previous week, and 187,197 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 758 bu. against 9,882 bu. the previous week and 18,636 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on Jan. 28 amounted to 7,134,733 bu. against 6,677,034 bu. the previous week, and 16,251,988 bu. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 457,699 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 56,631 bu. against 76,514 bu. last week and 90,070 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 9,117,165 bu. Corn has ruled stronger the past week, and sellers have been able to obtain an advance of a fraction over the prices current a week ago. No. 2 is selling at 51 1/4¢ per bu., and No. 3 at 51¢. Nothing doing in this market in a speculative way. At Chicago the week closed with corn quiet and steady, and prices on futures about 3¢ lower than a week ago. There is nothing of importance to note in the outlook in that market. The market closed there with No. 2 at 48¢ per spot, 47¢ for February delivery, 48 1/4¢ for March, and 52 1/4¢ for May. The Chicago market is firm. Stocks of Young America there are becoming much reduced, and while other shapes are in moderate supply the feeling for all kinds is firm, with dealers reporting a good trade. Quotations on Saturday were as follows: Choice full cream cheddar, 10 1/4¢ per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11 1/4¢ per lb; Young America, 12 1/4¢ per lb; low grades, 6 1/4¢; skins, choice, 6 1/4¢; fancy 1-lb. skins, 9 1/2¢; hard skinned, 2 1/4¢; brick cheese, 13 1/4¢ per lb. The New York market has weakened somewhat owing to a falling off in the demand, especially from shippers. The Liverpool market has ruled weak and dull, with prices lower. Of the market the Daily Bulletin of Saturday says:

The general form of trading remains much the same as last week. On the account of the market are not getting much custom, and others are doing very well a few really quite busy and commanding previous rates on the goods distributed. Indeed, certain special selections sell above the line of quotations, especially where they are held against a regular line of custom. Exporters against very little toward a reduction of the accumulation, and as before the under-priced run of goods, on which there seems to be a chance to scalp out a margin."

Quotations in that market Saturday were as follows:

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	White.	Red.	Red.
Jan. 14	88	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
15	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
16	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
17	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
18	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
19	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
20	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
21	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
22	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
23	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
24	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
25	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
26	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
27	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
28	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
29	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
30	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
31	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
3	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
4	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2

For No. 2 the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.
Monday.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Tuesday.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Wednesday.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Thursday.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Friday.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Saturday.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

Sale of wheat in this market during the past week aggregated 1,921,000 bu., including both spot and futures, against 2,351,000 bu. the previous week. Speculation was mostly confined to May wheat.

Reports from Northern Ohio and Tennessee are to the effect that wheat on the ground is not looking well.

Freights have declined so that wheat can be shipped from Chicago to Liverpool for about 18¢ per bu.

A correspondent of *Dornbush*, an English trade circular, of opinion that wheat in the United Kingdom at the close of February will not exceed 64,000,000 bu.

Australia will have from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of wheat to spare for Europe, but freights are scarce and high. Holders are not encouraged by the low prices ruling in Europe, and the shipments thus far have been small.

In Germany the weather has been cold, but the winter grain is covered by snow, and its condition is satisfactory, according to official reports.

Elaborate reports in the *Northwestern Miller* of last week indicate that winter wheat millers through all the States were very scantily supplied with wheat. Spring wheat flours have been offered more freely and are less firmly held, as spring wheat millers have more liberal supplies of wheat, and the movement eastward is larger than of winter sorts. The export of flour for the week has been light.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

Bushels	On passage for United Kingdom.....	11,409,000
Total previous week.....	55,273,250	
Total two weeks ago.....	56,464,132	
Total Jan. 26, 1887.....	57,745,132	
Total Jan. 28, 1887.....	58,000,000	

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Jan. 28, 1887, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 200,000 bu., of which 180,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 20,000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 40,000 bushels, of which 20,000 went to the United Kingdom and 20,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from the United Kingdom, April 1, 1887, which was the beginning of the crop year, to January 28th,

have been 24,400,000, including 12,640,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 11,760,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India Jan. 18 was estimated at 768,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,704,000 bu.

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending January 28 were 355,040 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Jan. 14 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,177,480 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase of 7,244,600 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1886-1887.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted dull with quite free offerings. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 8s. 7d. @ 6s. 8d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 8s. 7d. @ 6s. 8d.; California No. 1, 8s. 7d. @ 6s. 10d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 3,118 bu., against 5,205 bu. the previous week, and 32,197 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 15,899 bu. against 19,055 bu. the previous week, and 40,975 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on Jan. 28 amounted to 7,134,733 bu. against 6,677,034 bu. the previous week, and 16,251,988 bu. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 457,699 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 56,631 bu. against 76,514 bu. last week and 90,070 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 9,117,165 bu. Corn has ruled stronger the past week, and sellers have been able to obtain an advance of a fraction over the prices current a week ago. No. 2 is selling at 51 1/4¢ per bu., and No. 3 at 51¢. Nothing doing in this market in a speculative way. At Chicago the week closed with corn quiet and steady, and prices on futures about 3¢ lower than a week ago. There is nothing of importance to note in the outlook in that market. The market closed there with No. 2 at 48¢ per spot, 47¢ for February delivery, 48 1/4¢ for March, and 52 1/4¢ for May. The Chicago market is firm. Stocks of Young America there are becoming much reduced, and while other shapes are in moderate supply the feeling for all kinds is firm, with dealers reporting a good trade. Quotations on Saturday were as follows: Choice full cream cheddar, 10 1/4¢ per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11 1/4¢ per lb; Young America, 12 1/4¢ per lb; low grades, 6 1/4¢; skins, choice, 6 1/4¢; fancy 1-lb. skins, 9 1/2¢; hard skinned, 2 1/4¢; brick cheese, 13 1/4¢ per lb. The New York market has weakened somewhat owing to a falling off in the demand, especially from shippers. The Liverpool market has ruled weak and dull, with prices lower. Of the market the Daily Bulletin of Saturday says:

The general form of trading remains much the same as last week. On the account of the market are not getting much custom, and others are doing very well a few really quite busy and commanding previous rates on the goods distributed. Indeed, certain special selections sell above the line of quotations, especially where they are held against a regular line of custom. Exporters against very little toward a reduction of the accumulation, and as before the under-priced run of goods, on which there seems to be a chance to scalp out a margin."

Quotations in that market Saturday were as follows:

State factory, fancy, white.	12 1/4@12 1/2
State factory, fancy, col'd.	12 1/4@12 1/2
State factory, choice.....	11 1/4@11 1/2
State factory, prime.....	10 1/2@11 1/2
State factory, ordinary.....	10@10 1/2
State factory, light.....	9@9 1/2
State factory, part skins.....	9@9 1/2
State factory, part skins, fair.....	7 1/2@8 1/2
State factory, skins, ordinary.....	6@7
Ohio flats, fine.....	11@12
Ohio flats, ordinary.....	10@11 1/2
Pennsylvania skins.....	1@2

The receipts of cheese at New York during the past week were 8,184 boxes against 19,073 boxes the previous week, and 12,423 boxes for the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,857,790 lbs. against 2,147,846 lbs. the previous week, 1,854,333 lbs. two weeks ago, and 1,241,307 lbs. the corresponding week in 1887.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was steady, with American cheese quoted at 58s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of 1s 6d. per cwt. from the figures quoted one week ago.

factory scarce and firm, with a car load reported at 25¢, of a special mark."

Quotations in that market on Saturday were as follows:

EASTERN STOCK.	Feb. 4, '87.	Feb. 5, '88.
----------------	--------------	--------------

The promoters of the Nicaragua canal want the United States to incorporate the company to carry on the project. They think one million dollars worth of bonds would be quickly taken if the United States charter should be granted.

Businesses, Hengerer & Co.'s mammoth dry goods store at Buffalo, known as "the iron block," burned last week, causing a loss of fully one million dollars, and from the building, valued at \$300,000. Four of the business men who lost their homes and families are salesmen lost their lives in the fire.

Twelve hundred men in Sing Sing prison, N. Y., will be locked in their cells for 22 hours out of 24 until the New York State passes a bill making it an offense to manufacture in prison. Over a million dollars have been turned into the State treasury since July 1 from prison industries.

The supreme court of California has confirmed the decree granting Sarah Allard Hill a divorce from the late Senator Hill. The case also decided a question of the legal one property. She gets her lawyer's fees, but as she married her lawyer the case stands in the family.

The reading strike is closing up quantities and manufacturers which use large quantities of coal in their processes have increased the value of fuel, and several others will go out of blast this week. Nearly all the furnaces are using bituminous coal and coke.

The little son of Captain W. E. Dickinson, the "Sergeant," who disappeared, has been found dead in his father's grave. He had been buried, but the father believed he had been abducted and would be restored. Recently Mr. Dickinson was approached with a proposal to return the boy for \$10,000, with a pledge not to prosecute.

The young man, a decided boor in tobacco, was to a short and glib person. New and old warehouses are said to be empty, and coal is buying in that market. There is much excitement in Kentucky, and as far as 50 per cent rent has been paid in good tobacco land, the country is going to get out when the boom collapses.

The National Tube Works at McKeesport, Pa., employing 4,000 men, have posted a notice of a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. The men say they will not submit to it, but the employers say the alternative is the closing up of the works. Contingent and Pease, who have contributed have taken the same stand, and 6,000 workmen are involved in the decision.

An inquisitive policeman investigating a mysterious light under the sidewalk in a frequently located restaurant, "robbers' cave," says, lads, none over 13 years of age, had scooped out an apartment entered by a hole under the walk, which they had fitted up in great shape with stolen goods. The young Turpines were sent to jail.

There is a great blockade on the Canadian frontier. At Winnipeg there are 800 caravans of men awaiting transportation, and 1,100 caravans delayed along the line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur. The C. P. has been carrying wheat from Minneapolis to the seaboard, since the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie, and has carried a rate less than one-half what shippers in Manitoba have to pay.

Foreign.

The city of Nanyang, north of Ningpo, China, which has been submerged one thousand years, is now partly exposed, and a number of curious and interesting relics have been recovered.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that an officer in the army who had received a mortal wound in the region of the heart, confessed to the surgeon in attendance that a woman was self-inflicted. He believed that a woman who had been married to a woman who should attempt to assassinate the Czar, the choice had fallen upon him, and rather than submit to the conditions he had shot himself.

Seven thousand cases of Jubilee gifts have already been received at the Vatican, so that the two nations have been given the blessing in which they are stored. These presents are valued at \$10,000,000. The gifts in money are said to exceed even this sum, the cash contributions of the United States being much larger than those of any other country. The Pope is best pleased with the money gifts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT

The purest, strongest, dryest and whitest salt yet produced; the very best for the table and dairy. One butter maker who made over 14,000 pounds of butter in 1887 and sold it at an average of 30 cents per pound used the Diamond Crystal Salt and pronounced it the best salt he ever used. Many creameries which have used the Diamond Crystal Salt during 1887 say next year they will have no other. There is not one-twenty-fifth part as much lime in it as in the Ashton salt and not one-third as much moisture. The Diamond Crystal Salt is a natural crystal made fine without grinding. All salt is clean and all can afford the best. Dairy men can't afford to use a salt strongly impregnated with lime, neither can any one afford to use a salt for cooking or table use that contains much lime.

Ask your grocers for this salt, insist upon having it, compare it with the salt you have been using; dissolve each in pure clear water and notice the difference in the solution. One trial will satisfy you that this is the best salt you have ever used. Manufactured only by the

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT COMPANY,
St. Clair, Michigan.

FOR SALE.

A highly bred Shorthorn bull of Bates blood about nine months old, color red, and a fine individual. His breeding is as follows:

—Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Cele- brated herd of 150 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at very much reduced prices rather than incur the expense and risk of an auction.

A Rare Opportunity is given to secure First-Class Stock at Low Figures. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet, and mention this paper.

GEORGE E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois.

CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL STUD.

300 Cleveland Bays and English Shires. 300

All young and vigorous stock, nearly all imported as yearlings and grown upon our farms here thoroughly acclimated. Stallions and mares of all ages and of the choicest breeding.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fennell Duke 3d of Sidewell 63731 by Lord Bates 52423, son of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sidewell by Imp. Wm. Connaught 34071.

Also our Choice Fenn

Poetry.

I DINNA KEN WHAT HAS COME O'ER ME.

"I dinna ken what has come o'er me,
The days are so weariful lang;
The glory is out o' the sunshin,
The hill is out o' my aang.
The work that used to go w' me,
Is done w' a sigh and a tear,
My heart that was as light as a linnet's
Is heavy w' many a fear.
The dew on the bonny gowan,
The 'loo' o' the milky kye,
The making o' cheese and butter,
Who liked them better than I?
The work o' the day was easy,
For the gloaming walk before me,
But since I am out w' Robin
I dinna ken what has come o'er me."
"I dinna ken what has come o'er me,"
Said Robin, sowing the wheat;
"I used to think a thing bonnie,
And living and working was sweet;
The work o' the farm want w' me,
My heart was merry and light;
I think I will w'en to the dairy
And speer after Jenny to-night."
"Oh, Robin! Oh, Robin! How con d'ye?"
"Oh, Jenny, you're dearest and best."
He held out his hands and she took them.
Then sune she was clasped to his breast.
Oh, then, but the meadow was sweet!
The milking was easy and glad!
And home through the gloaming they went,
The happiest lassie and lad!"
Now Janny sings in the dairy,
And light is the sound of her feet,
While Robin merrily whistles,
Booily sowing the wheat.
The work in the house is easy,
The work in the field is light,
For when love in the heart is true,
The work of the hand goes right.

—Lizzie E. Barr.

DEAR HEART, BELIEVE.

Dear heart, believe I think of you
When evenin's gray shuts out the blue,
In the slow hours of middle night,
And when the laness of the light
First pierce the mists of darkness.
Naught can the days of absence do
When love is strong and hearts are true,
To bair with change affection's might,
Dear heart, believe!

If sullen Death with us drew
The veil that hides from earthly view
The much-loved face, the clearer sight
Would still discern in Death's despite;
Beyond the veil can Love pursue,
Dear heart, believe!

—Oscar Fay Adams.

Miscellaneous.

THE EMMA-JANE VERBENA.

Mrs. Pease was fond of flowers. She liked them in masses, in a cracked white pitcher, and she admired what she called a "set bouquet"—such as her son Orrin carried Sunday evenings to his sweetheart, Miss Abby Swift, over in the "Centre." Best of all, she loved them growing in the garden.

Mrs. Pease spent hours over them, weeding, trimming, clipping, watering, unwearyingly. Her bent figure could be seen all summer long moving lovingly about the narrow paths, hanging penitently over the brilliant beds. The flowers repaid her in many ways. They filled the air with sweetness, they seemed to smile and nod to her through storm and sunshine; they seemed quite human in their silent grace. She called them all by name, often in grateful memory of some friend, generally for the giver of the plant or precious slip from which the blossoms sprang so thrifly.

Her son, too, felt an interest in the garden. He shared her pride in the lusty roses and geraniums, he liked to see his mother's sunbonnet bobbing among the bushes or bending intently to the ground. He was interested in the "Liddy Ann pink," and so solicitous as to the growth of the "Amandy chrysanthemum."

"I do declare," said Mrs. Pease, one summer evening, "that Marthy lily does look dreadful peaked, just like the Ponds. I kinder hate to call it after one of 'em, but I see that she was going to feel badly if I didn't, so I did. Now look at it, all yell'er and droop'in'. Seems as if there was a sort o' sympathy between 'em."

Orrin was a youth of few words. He looked interested, but said nothing.

"There's that 'Betsy peony,'" continued his mother, walking slowly down the path, "how it does grow! Great strappin' thing. Every time I look at it, a standing up so peart and sassy, I think of Betsy in her red Jersey."

"How's the verbena, mother?" said Orrin, taking his pipe out of his mouth.

"The Emma-Jane?" said Mrs. Pease, stooping over a plant whose little fingers spreading out in all directions, promised to cover a large space with pure blossoms. "It's a growin' beautifully," and she signed.

Her son looked serious for a moment then knocked the ashes from his pipe and straightened up to his full height of six feet, a handsome, stalwart young fellow in his shirt sleeves, with his sun-burned face freshly shaved.

"I guess I'll go over to the Centre," he said.

He went into the house silently, and the good woman, picking a dead cinnamon rose to pieces, said in a low voice:

"I hope that myrself'll be good enough for him and not one of your kindly kind. I suppose she'll like a bo'quet."

And then, with care, not with skill, the kind soul gathered a large bunch of the different flowers and wrapped a bit of newspaper around their stems.

When Orrin appeared in his best clothes he thanked her warmly, picked a blossom of the white verbena for his button-hole, and blithely strode away.

She watched him through the dusk as long as she could see. He and the flowers were all she had to love; sometimes it was hard to have him leave her of an evening, hard to know that a fair face had such power to win him from the devotion and companionship of years.

"He's better than the common run," she thought with pride, "more quiet behaved and faithful. He's been a good son to me. He'll be a dreadful indulgent husband. If she ain't good to him—"

She turned away from the gate and shook her head as if words failed to express her

feelings. At each side of the path the blossoms leaned toward her, filling the air with their sweet breath, as if reminding her:

"We are always here. We never leave you."

"No more you do," said the simple woman, understanding them. And then she too picked a bit of the white verbena.

"Sweet creature," she whispered, "just as innocent and sweet as Emma Jane herself."

Meanwhile through the scented evening walked Orrin with his big bouquet. His honest heart was full of tender anticipations. Would she be out in the yard watching—watching for him? Would she smile with the look in her eyes he loved to see there? Or would she be unaccountably shy and cool, seem surprised to see him, and take his offering indifferently? Somehow he fancied that his mother had always been straightforward and easy to understand. Abby was different—all spirit and change; one minute wild, wild merriment, the next quiet, inscrutable, "madd," perhaps.

"I will take more than a garden to satisfy her, I guess," he thought, half-amused, half-tender. "God bless her," he added reverently.

Mrs. Pease bent over the loaded bushes, a patient, homely figure. The hard, black huckleberries rattled like hail into the tin receptacle, and while her fingers moved, she thought:

"Tain't much use, after all. That Abby Swift, she's at the bottom of it with her trit' ways. I'd like to give her a piece of my mind."

With the thought a shadow fell across the grass and a slim young figure stood beside her in a white sun bonnet and a black gingham gown; a girl unimbitably erect and trim. The pink and white bonnets confronted each other. Two kindly, dim eyes peered out from the one, two sorrowful, dark ones from the other. Mrs. Pease had turned with anger in her heart; when she saw the girl's pale cheeks and altered look she softened.

"Why, Abby, for the land's sake, where did you drop from?"

"I came down to pick berries for tea."

"How's your ma?" and the good woman put on her spectacles for a closer look at her companion.

"She's tolerable well," said Abby, listlessly.

"Pa well?" continued Mrs. Pease, regarding the girl sharply.

"Pretty well," said Abby.

"And how are you, child? Seems to me you ain't looking very pert."

"I'm all right," said Miss Swift promptly. "Huckleberries is plenty this year," she added.

One of them saying:

"The winnins' folks hadn't been in here lately, I guess, to judge from appearances."

"Abby, Abby."

Abby appeared, demure and calm.

"Good evenin', Orrin," she said, "nice evenin'!"

"Yes, I walked over, seein' twas so pleasant. I brought you some flowers, Abby."

"Ooh, ain't they pretty! Your mother does have the handsomest flowers of any one I know," she said, so admiringly that her lover blushed with pleasure.

"How is your mother?" she next asked him, as she put her bouquet in a china vase, painted with pink and yellow roses.

"She's well," he replied, watching her trying to lift the vase to its place on the "what-not." "That's too heavy for you," he cried, jumping up and trying to help her.

They stood close together. He could see the flush deepening in her soft cheek; he could almost touch the rings of hair about her pretty head; how long her eyelashes were. They both held the vase. Above the flowers he gazed at her.

"Abby, look up," he whispered.

A tremulous smile hovered about her red lips; she bit them angrily, and turned her head away.

"Abby, dear, look at me."

And he put one hand over hers as it rested on the gay china. She tore it away.

His grasp on the vase loosened, down it fell, dashing to a hundred pieces on the floor. He was kneeling in a moment picking them up, and she was beside him. They gathered all together silently and laid them on the table. Then they looked at each other. His eyes were full of mischief; her brimming with tears; the shock, the reaction, something, she knew not what, had brought them there.

Instantly his arm was around her. He said some inarticulate words, then kissed her gently on the forehead, where the pretty locks were parted—for Abby didn't wear a hair.

With a cry, Abby flung her arms around her neck and kissed her.

"Don't cry," he whispered. "I'll buy you a dozen chinny vases. I'd give you all the world, Abby, if I could."

The tears were rolling fast down her round cheeks now.

"Will you come and live in the little house with me, Abby? Will you be my wife? Say, Abby, will you?"

As he stooped to hear her answer the white flower in his coat fell out. It smote the girl's heart, then dropped to the carpet. She stooped and lifted it without a word, raised her shy, happy eyes to his, then kissed the little blossom tenderly.

"Oh, don't, Abby, don't do that." Twas another girl!" cried Orrin, frowning.

"Good to him!" she said, brokenly.

"Oh, Lord, good to him!" and then she turned and fled away over the frightened grass, as fast as she could go.

"Will you come and live in the little house with me, Abby? Will you be my wife? Say, Abby, will you?"

As he stooped to hear her answer the white flower in his coat fell out. It smote the girl's heart, then dropped to the carpet. She stooped and lifted it without a word, raised her shy, happy eyes to his, then kissed the little blossom tenderly.

"I picked them over in Deacon Swift's pasture. Abby was there a-pickin', too."

Orrin looked up sharply. "Was she passed, and seemed pleased when Amy smiled at her in return.

"She looks dreadful peaked," declared his mother.

"Sick, mother?"

"Yes, real sick. I don't know, Orrin, why she thinks so, but she's got an idea that there's another girl you're a-keepin' company with. I done my best to prove to her there weren't. I think likely you'd better kind o' explain to her yourself."

"Another girl!" cried Orrin, frowning.

"Good evenin', Orrin. All well to your house, I hope?"

He went home slowly, with a puzzled expression on his manly face.

"I could a swore she almost took me," was his thought. "Wlat was it changed her so all in a minute? What could it have been?"

The summer glowed and deepened. It reached its height—then waned.

The birds caroled madly in the elm trees—by August they had changed their song.

The crickets piped with ominous distinctness through the long, hot afternoons. The locust uttered its heartless, shrill cry from the stone wall and hedge. A sense of sadness and of change lay on the hills and pastures. In Orrin's heart winter had come.

"Get your hat and take a walk with me," he said, quietly, yet so firmly, that she never thought of disobeying. Without another word they left the house, walked down

the silent street, passed a few shut-up houses and out to where there was space and solitude. Then he stopped and looked at her gravely.

"Tell me," he said, "did you think I'd ever cared for any one but you?"

Her face dropped before his gaze. At last she nodded sadly.

"For heaven's sake, who?" he demanded.

"Emma-Jane?" came the answer. There was a moment's silence between them.

"Oh, Abby!" he cried, "come and see Emma-Jane with me. Come now!"

The girl shrank away. "No, no," she faltered. I couldn't. You wear her flowers. You think they're too fine for me. You—"

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Then, why?"

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her reluctant hand firmly, and said in a voice that shook:

"I swear to you, my love, I've never cared for any girl but you, Abby."

"Come, trust me, and I'll show you why."

"Yes; I do; I love them. Come," and he drew her hand through his arm and held it there. Still she resisted him. He stopped short, clasped her

(Continued from First Page.)

If one in this country thinks he can compete with the western country in the production of beef, let him try it by breeding some of the beef breeds, viz.: Herefords, Shorthorns or Polled Angus.

We know from past experience that we can not compete with the west in beef production. Following statements were made by the Editor in the MICHIGAN FARMER of Nov. 7th: "In our market this week, the supply of western cattle was the largest ever known, and prices the lowest. One load was sold at \$1 per hundred and several at \$2 per hundred. Now we do not believe that there was any money lost by parties handling these cattle between here and St. Louis. So our readers can judge what they could have netted the producer in the western part of Texas from cattle where the market prices are much higher than east of the Missouri. There is no use of our farmers attempting to compete under such circumstances, and hundreds of Michigan cattle have been sold in our markets during the past three months, the prices of which were based on the cost of Texans delivered in Detroit." Remember these statements were made by five Shorthorners.

I learn from Bulletin No. 30 of the Agricultural College, of which I am now being editor, that Prof. Johnson, of that College, in seeing steer of different breeds for beef. In summing up the cost of gain per hundred pounds, I find they would stand in this rotation: Devon, per hundred weight, \$4.91; Galloway, \$5.63; Holstein-Friesian, \$5.95; Shorthorn, \$6.54; Jersey, \$5.51; Hereford, \$7.12. Remember that there was but one each of Devon and Hereford, and the other figures given are an average of two of each breed. Excuse me, gentlemen, but do these figures prove to you that the Herefords are the commonest beef-producing breed that their breeders claim them to be?

Returning to the test, let me satisfy you, gentlemen, that feeding steers as these have been fed is feeding them at a loss. Taking the two best steers in the bunch, Bellz, a Holstein-Friesian, weighed 1,406 lbs. Nov. 10th, and Homer, a Shorthorn, 1,310 lbs. at the same date. The former cost \$1.95 per hundred; the latter \$7.04 per hundred weight.

The most that the Holstein-Friesian would have brought for beef in the market at that time was \$1.95 per hundred, making a loss of \$1.00 per 100 lbs., and the latter would have brought only \$6.00, a loss of \$3.04 per cent. for the Shorthorn.

These prices could only be realized by the very best steers of these weights. Now if this is encouraging to breeders of beef cattle, they must have different material in their back-bone than I have got.

What looks better to me is a cow such as we have, which gave 74 lbs. 12 ozs. of milk a day, making 7½ lbs. of cheese, which sold at 15¢ a pound, or 97 cents. The expense of feeding her 15¢ a pound, each pound of grain and 15 cents for making and sealing of cheese, leaving 47 cents for roots and corn fodder fed. This was the best day's record which she has yet made, but she averaged 72 lbs. per day. A herd of Holstein-Friesians in our vicinity last year averaged \$8 per head during the season for the milk made up into cheese.

As for growth in number of the Holstein-Friesian cattle, we find that in 1872, 11 years after establishing the breed in this country, there were 125 head of cattle registered in V. L. of the American Stock Book; and from March 1, 1880, to March 1, 1888, were registered 3,109 bulls and 3,709 cows, making in all 6,818 head registered during the last year. During this period the ownership of 2,900 bulls and 3,286 cows has been transferred on our record, necessitating an issue of 13,102 certificates of registration and transfer, being an increase of 2,307 over the previous year.

From these statements, gentlemen, I will leave you to judge for yourselves whether they are dead and dying, or each and every year elevating their standard higher and higher.

FRANK CHURCH, Secretary.

Who Has Dorking Chickens?

SUMMERTIME, Jan. 30, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Can you give me the address of parties who are raising full blood Dorking chickens, if there are any breeders in the States and also could you give me the address of an agricultural paper printed in Canada that would be likely to have advertisements of chickens in it, and oblige,

SAMUEL L. WOOD.

[We do not know of any one in Michigan who has breeding stock for sale. Prof. W. W. Tracy, of Detroit, has managed to get some fine birds, after a good deal of trouble, and perhaps he can supply some eggs this spring. The Farmers' Advocate, London, Ont., would perhaps have knowledge of some Canadian breeders. The breed has been mixed, and it is difficult to get really pure stock.—ED. FARMER.]

Albion Farmers' Club.

The next regular meeting of the Albion Farmers' Club will be held in Y. M. C. A. Hall at 12:30 o'clock Saturday, Feb. 11, with the following programme of exercise:

Music; prayer; general routine of business; exchange; music; essay, Mrs. William Henry; select reading, Mr. J. D. Shipman; recitation, Mr. B. Snyder; music.

Question for discussion, the continuation of the last question, "Is a protective tariff beneficial to the farmer?" Question box open to all members. All farmers and their families are invited.

J. FRANK CHURCH, Secretary.

FALLS VIEW was unknown until created by the Michigan Central Railroad, which stops its trains at this point to enable its passengers to enjoy the grandest and most comprehensive view of the fall that is to be obtained. Before that time people came in carriages from the American side to "Inspiration Point," the view from which Howells said was "unequalled for sublimity," but Falls View, being more elevated, the scene from it is much finer. No other road runs to or near this point, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this encouraging to breeders of beef cattle, they must have different material in their back-bone than I have got.

What looks better to me is a cow such as we have, which gave 74 lbs. 12 ozs. of milk a day, making 7½ lbs. of cheese, which sold at 15¢ a pound, or 97 cents. The expense of feeding her 15¢ a pound, each pound of grain and 15 cents for making and sealing of cheese, leaving 47 cents for roots and corn fodder fed. This was the best day's record which she has yet made, but she averaged 72 lbs. per day. A herd of Holstein-Friesians in our vicinity last year averaged \$8 per head during the season for the milk made up into cheese.

As for growth in number of the Holstein-Friesian cattle, we find that in 1872, 11 years after establishing the breed in this country, there were 125 head of cattle registered in V. L. of the American Stock Book; and from March 1, 1880, to March 1, 1888, were registered 3,109 bulls and 3,709 cows, making in all 6,818 head registered during the last year. During this period the ownership of 2,900 bulls and 3,286 cows has been transferred on our record, necessitating an issue of 13,102 certificates of registration and transfer, being an increase of 2,307 over the previous year.

From these statements, gentlemen, I will leave you to judge for yourselves whether they are dead and dying, or each and every year elevating their standard higher and higher.

FRANK CHURCH, Secretary.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers can now leave Detroit at 6:50 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. (Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway) and make connection at Pontiac with trains of Michigan Air Line for all points west on that line. This will be particularly good news to the patrons of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, as under the new arrangement they will have two trains a day, each way, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage without detention or additional expense.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday morning, February 6th, a new time card will go into effect on the Michigan Air Line